



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MARCH 7.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., LL.D., in the Chair.

Fifty-three persons present.

The death of Benjamin Chew Tilghman, a member, March 6, 1911, was announced.

The Committee on the Hayden Memorial Award was elected as follows:

Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., Henry F. Osborn, Amos P. Brown, Frederick Prime and Edgar T. Wherry.

The Council reported that Mr. George Vaux, Jr., had been appointed Solicitor of the Academy, and Mr. Frank J. Keeley Curator of the William S. Vaux Collections.

DR. HENRY TUCKER made a communication on the dangerously poisonous snakes of the United States. (No abstract.)

MARCH 21.

HENRY SKINNER, M.D., in the Chair.

Nineteen persons present.

The death of Amos R. Little, a member, December 16, 1906, was recorded.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, PH.D., read a paper on the extension of the usefulness of natural history museums. (No abstract.)

Remarks on New Cirripedes.—DR. H. A. PILSBRY spoke of certain barnacles of the genus *Alepas* living attached to large Discomedusæ. The history of the genus was recounted. *Alepas* is remarkable for the lightness of its organization. The external tunic is very thin; the cirri are short, weak, and but slightly chitinized. The genus was instituted by Sander Rang for a form obtained off the Strait of Gibraltar about the year 1817. No modern account of this Atlantic *Alepas* has been published, but subsequent authors referred to the same genus a long series of nude barnacles living attached to a solid substratum, but which differ in important features from the true *Alepas*. For

these discrepant forms the speaker has erected the genera *Heteralepas* and *Paralepas*. A true *Alepas* has been found in the eastern Pacific, *A. pacifica* Pils. Figures were exhibited of two additional species, obtained by the U. S. Fisheries Steamer "Albatross" in the Philippines.

Among other barnacles commensal on decapod crustacea, obtained at the Johns Hopkins tropical laboratory at Montego Bay, Jamaica, and submitted by Dr. John Paul Givler, there is a new form of *Octolasmis*, remarkable for the completely calcified plates. In all other known species of the genus the calcified portions of the plates have been reduced. This is therefore a form retaining archaic or ancestral features. It was found on a spider crab, and may be described as follows:

OCTOLASMIS PROTOTYPUS, n. sp. (figs. 2, 3).—The capitulum is acutely ovate, almost entirely covered by the well-calcified plates, which have the white color and dense texture of the plates of *Lepas*. The scutum is divided by an arcuate slit into a longer occludent and a shorter, triangular lateral segment. The latter is acute above, rounded at the two basal angles, and nearly as high as wide. Like the tergum, it has faint sculpture of concentric and radiating striæ. The tergum is very large, about as long as the carina, and nearly as long as the scutum. The lower end tapers, and extends between scutum and carina; the upper end is truncated, and the scutal margin a little hollowed to receive the apex of the scutum. The carina is but little curved and only shortly forked at the base. It is somewhat separated from the other plates. The peduncle is finely annulated in preserved examples, whitish, and decidedly longer than the capitulum, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its length.

Length of capitulum 3.6, width 2.5 mm.; length of peduncle 3.5 to 4 mm.

The cirri resemble those of *O. forresti*. The first pair is very short, widely removed from the second, its rami consisting of 6 and 7 segments, which are densely hairy. The sixth pair has rami of 14 segments, armed comb-like with spines, 9 or 10 pairs on a segment, as figured by Stebbing for *O. forresti* (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6), XIII, pl. 15, upper right-hand figure).

Maxillæ as in *O. forresti*. Mandibles having long spines on the lower side below the lower point.

This barnacle differs from *Pæcilasma* (*Temnaspis*) *fissum* Darwin, and the forms subordinated thereto by Annandale,¹ by the much wider occludent segment of the scutum, especially wide at its tergal extremity, and by the larger tergum. It is also a much smaller barnacle. In *P. fissum*, Darwin has shown that the cirri have a special arrangement of spines, which arise in transverse linear groups at the distal end of each segment, as in *Paralepas* or *Alepas*, whereas in *Octolasmis prototypus* the spines stand along the anterior side of the segments like the teeth of a comb, as in most other barnacles. Barnacles with

¹ *Særtryk af Vidensk. Meddel. fra den naturh. i Kbhvn*, 1910, p. 216.

the cirri armed in this manner might be designated as *ctenopod*; those with cirri in transverse brushes as *lasiopod* forms.

Octolasmis antiquæ Stebbing² (which Annandale³ considers to be a form of *O. hoeki* Stebbing), differs by the longer, very strongly arched carina and smaller tergum. It is from the maxillipeds of Palinurids.

Octolasmis oclusa Lanchester, from Kelantan, is not unlike these species, but the segments of the scutum are more separated, of somewhat different shape, the carina is much more bowed, and the smaller terga are acute above.

"*Pacilasma*" *tridens* Aurivillius is evidently a member of this group of *Octolasmis*, and not a *Pacilasma*.

By its fully calcified plates, *O. prototypus* is the most primitive of its group.

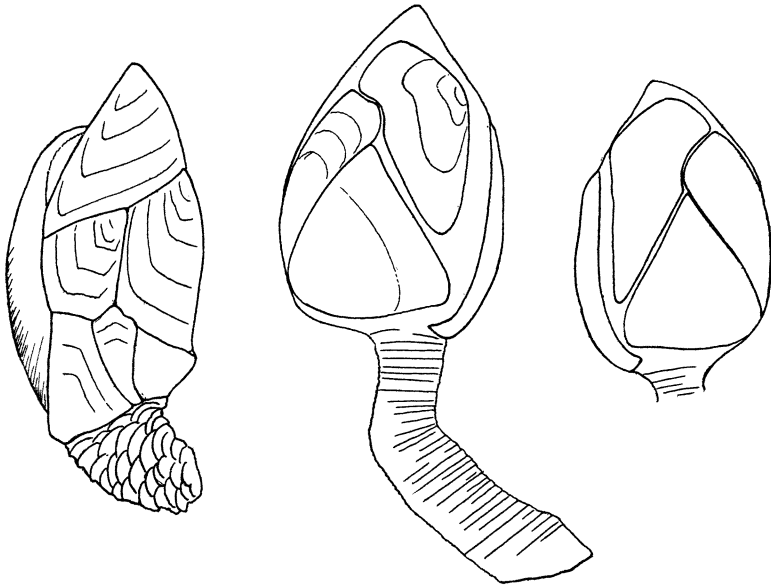


Fig. 1.—*Scalpellum hendersoni*.

Figs. 2, 3.—*Octolasmis prototypus*.

In the course of dredging along the northern border of Florida Strait, in the yacht "Eolis," cruise of 1910, Mr. John B. Henderson obtained the new *Scalpellum*, here described.

SCALPELLUM HENDERSONI n. sp. Fig. 1.—The capitulum is compressed above, swollen across the lower whorl of plates; white; the length slightly more than double the width; both margins are arched, but the carinal more than the occludent. Plates fully calcified, marked with concentric growth-lines and on the scutum, tergum and upper latus, a few weak radial striæ.

² *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6), XV, p. 18, pl. 2.

³ *t. c.*, p. 217.

The scutum is trapezoidal, the occludent and carinal borders subparallel, upper and basal margins about equally oblique; umbo terminal. The tergum is triangular; occludent and carinal margins nearly straight and subequal; occludent margin convex.

The carina is arcuate, more so in its upper third, the umbo apical, slightly above the middle of the carinal margin of the tergum; roof strongly convex, the plate being U-shaped in section. It widens rapidly towards the base, which enters V-like between the carinal latera. Intraparietes very narrow, bounded by a ridge, and visible only in the upper part of the plate.

Upper lateral plate trapezoidal with apical umbo; the scutal margin is longest, concave above; the tergal next, arcuate; the carinal and basal margins are straight, equal, and at their junction form a right angle.

The rostral latera are triangular, obtuse at the rostral angle, widening rapidly to the other end. There is no visible rostrum.

The inframedian lateral plate is narrow and high, contracting perceptibly at the lower fourth, where the umbo is situated. Carinal lateral plates large, irregular, with the umbo at the lower carinal angle. The carinal margin is concave and longest; basal margin about equal to that opposed to the inframedian latus; upper margin, against the upper latus, and shortest. The two latera meet in a very short suture below the carina.

The peduncle is extremely short, densely covered with large scales in about 7 vertical rows.

Length of the capitulum 5, width 2.5 mm. Length of the carina 3.75 mm.

Habitat and Station.—Ten miles south of Key West, Florida, in 125 fathoms, on spines of a sea urchin, *Dorocidaris*, associated with *Verruca nexa alba* Pils. Types No. 1890, A. N. S. P., collected by John B. Henderson, Jr.

Numerous specimens taken of nearly uniform size show it to be adult; a view confirmed by the swollen shape of the lower part of the capitulum. It has much in common with *S. gracilius* Pils., but the rostral latera are quite different in shape, the carina does not extend so high on the terga, the capitulum is less elongate, and the peduncle has more rows of scales. Nearly all other species which are otherwise related differ by having a flat-roofed carina.

The following were elected members:

John Howard McFadden,
Edwin S. Stuart,
Bayard Long.

The following were ordered to be printed: